FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1842. [NO. 1334.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate Exercises of this Institution, will again commence on the first Monday in January next, under the care and teaching of Rev. John McIntosh, Mrs C M McIntosh, and Miss Adelaide McIntosh. The range of studies in this Seminary is extensive. The price of Tuition varies according to the Student is advanced, from eight to twelve dollars per Session of five calendar months.

Latin and Greek, $12 per session.
French, 5 "
Music, 16 "
Use of Piano, 2 "
Drawing and Painting, 5 "

Mr. Drake, Esq. has charge of the Steward's department.

Boarding, lodging, and mental attendance at regular rooms, $6 a month for each Student. Washing and bedding, if required of him, will be, per month at one dollar, and the latter at fifty cents. Candles and fuel will also be at the Student's cost.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 13 1842. 33 3w

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Examining Committee would respectfully report to the Board of Trustees, and the public generally, that they have attended to the duties assigned them, at the several examinations would present; and that they pursued the Examination with diligence and impartiality. Each Class was examined on those parts which they had severally gone over, by themselves and the instructors under which they had read; that they have been gratified in the manner in which our subjects composing their respective studies; in no instance did the Committee find them deficient in any of the branches which they professed to have studied. We feel the Committee to judge, the Faculty which characterized their performances in answering questions and propounding to Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, and in their readiness in answering questions in Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Chemistry, they would say the cause of education is raised higher than is usually found in similar institutions. This they feel to impart the same marks of diligence and proficiency appear in all future examinations.

December 24 1842.

Christmas & New Years' Presents.

THE TOKEN, Magnolia; Friendship's Offering; Ladies' Album, and Rosa;—splendid Annuals. Also, Biography, with several hundred Engravings; Scots Wonders of the World, also with various Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with more than Engravings; Language of Flowers.

Also the American Almanac for 1843. The Universal Letter Writer; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers, (with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England; Dickinson; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Gould's Book Keeping; Inderlide Ink, &c.

dec. 19. E. J. HALE.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

45 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
10 boxes Stuart's Candles,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
Also a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats at private sale.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST
dec 17, 1842. 3 3w

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street now occupied by Mr. Wm. Warden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. [illegible]

Also the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also the Warehouse on Franklin Street in rear of the Bank of the State.

Terms, which will be accommodating apply to

I. WITHERS, *Cashier.*
dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George B. Atkins, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to settle their accounts; and those having claims against the same, are required to present them properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN H. HALL, *Executor.*
October 20, 1842. 33-6w

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, at the Court House door in the Town of Rockfish, I shall expose to Public Sale, FOUR likely NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of D. McDonald, dec'd.

Terms.—Said Negroes will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit extending unto the 1st of January, 1844, the purchase money being secured by bond with approved security, before the property is changed.

SAMUEL GILSON, *Administrator Pendente Lite.*
October 12, 1842. 33-ts

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1842.

Archibald McDonald vs. Distributees and Legatees of Archibald McDonald, dec'd,—an application to prove the Will and Testament of D. McDonald, in due solemn form.

This case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan and Malcom McMillan, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to object, if they think proper, to Plaintiff's application, otherwise the same will be admitted to probate.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday of November, 1842.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*
[adv. $2 25] 33-6w

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.
December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1843, to the highest bidder, the following NEGROES: DAVE, ELIZA, JOE, JOHN, and KITTY ANN. Terms six months credit, by note with approved security. These are young and likely Negroes.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Admin'strator of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.*
Dec. 14. 32-4t

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to the Jail so that I get them, my Negro Woman Silvia and Child who absconded on Friday last. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Wood in Lumberton, and from recent information she is now lurking about there. A [illegible] necessary, as she is so well [illegible]

D. G. W. HODGES.
Brunswick, N. C. Dec. 19 1842. 32 2m

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Thomas H. Byrne, deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle their respective dues; and further notifies all persons having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

C. MONTAGUE, *Adm'r.*
December 5, 1842. 32 3w

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Fair Yard in Fayetteville, on the 3d day of January, 1843, on a credit of six months, all the Perishable Property belonging to the Estate of Thomas H. Byrne, dec'd, consisting of Household Furniture, about $2 200 sales, and prices of Furniture, as sold, one Horse, Saddle and Bridle; a Buggy and Harness; one pair of Wool Stoves; 5 Feet oven Large Mill Stove; several Hearth and Brick; one Marble Slab; all the Farmers' Tools of every description, and several Beds of Rock.

At the same time, the Dwelling House, Fair Yard and Bark Mill will be rented out for one year.

Also, there will be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 24 day of January next, on a credit of six months, a likely Negro Boy and a Negro Woman.

C. MONTAGUE, *Adm'r.*
December 9, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late John B. Myers at December Term 1842 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons [illegible] against said Estate to present them to me, duly proved according to law, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

[illegible] Lewis, *Adm'r.*

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON [illegible] the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the Stock of GOODS and [illegible] B. Walsh at the Store on Market Square. Also all the Personal Property of said Estate, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one family Horse, one Carriage, one Buggy, one Cow and Calf. Terms made known on day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is disposed of.

P. TAYLOR *Adm'r.*
December 8 1842. 32-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of Peter Ritch of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
December 9 1842. 32-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen. *Ex'r.*
December 6 1842 31tf

CHEAP READING.

COOPER'S New Sea Story, "Wing-and-Wing." 2 vols. for 50 cents. Just received, together with a variety of School Books, by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Archibald Munroe of Moore County, late Merchant for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
November 26, 1842. 30-10w-pd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has in operation a WOOL PICKER and FINISHING CARD, for making Rolls.

Wool should be free from trash, washed, and well greased.

Wool Rolls can be had at the Mill for cash only.

ANGUS McLEAN.
Conner Hill, Robeson County, } November 17, 1842. } 29tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, of which $627 000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stock, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fay'tteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia and Nervous Weakness, or, should discriminate between the *ethereal and one* "remedies constantly [illegible] forth to the public (the same now as in all times past) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar yet safe principles. 2ndly; it not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when [illegible] and preservingly acts, but it soon restores the wasted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more [illegible] to create than an attack of the disease on which has never had it before. Thirdly: The [illegible] curing the administration of the improved Tonic Mixture springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less [illegible] covers the cause of the disease with which it was most strongly incbraced by nature, its effects on the system are unfavorable, as well as efficient, and it is as [illegible] for the infant simply by a medicine of the closet, as to the most vigorous adult. [illegible] of the utmost importance for anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in protessional and family practice from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND,
No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 1, 1842. 18 3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances; they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best Black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash or to punctual customers on time.

June 27 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Roanoke and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Bertch's,)
5 sides Sole Leather, (prime.)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Yellow Brick Buildings.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5 1840. 14tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine, if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.,—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

ALI & JOHNSON
July 6. 1842. 9-tf.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

GEORGIA.—Under an act of a former Legislature, the Governor was directed, after a certain amount was paid by the Stockholders of the Monroe Rail Road and Banking Company, to subscribe $200 000 on the part of the State. The Stockholders paid the amount, and the Governor subscribed, but the Legislature has rejected the appropriation to carry out the subscription. This is as bad as repudiation.

The Central Bank, owned by the State, and the special pet and machine of *the party*, has been examined by a Committee, who report the most abominable mismanagement and losses. There are $728,132 of individual notes in Attorney's hands for suit, and $363 218 lying over past due. It has no specie, and its good assets fall short $1,334,000 of paying its debts. The Committee say, that if now left to its own resources, the Bank would be utterly insolvent. But the State is bound for its debts. This is Locofoco Banking and State Banking on its own hook, without connection with individual stockholders.

OHIO.—From Gov. Corwin's Message we learn that there are 23 sound Banks in Ohio, the charters of 13 of which expire on the 1st of January. Their aggregate capital is 5 000 000. The capital of the remaining Banks is only $2 300,000. The Governor thinks that unless the charters are renewed, the present extreme distress must be greatly aggravated, as the capital of the 10 banks is utterly inadequate to furnish the people with a currency.

This occasion will test the sincerity of the Locofoco denunciations of banks, and we predict that it will furnish another instance that they are the mere offspring of demagogueism. The country cannot get along without banks, and the party is perfectly aware of the fact, but still continue to abuse them, to catch the favor of the ignorant.

HARD MONEY DOCTRINE.—The Globe, the leading organ of a party which has created nearly all the broken banks in the country, and some of the sound ones, thus looks forward to the abolition of all paper currency:—

"Public opinion, and the force of circumstances will at some time bring all banks to Gen. Jackson's standard. No bank will then be trusted which puts out any bills except such as are in the nature of bills of exchange. This is the character of paper issued by the banks in France. Little bills of credit, put out for currency by banks, will become as odious as shin-plasters, put out by our pestilent swindling shops, for the want of change."

The Globe kindly adds, that "the paper issues of banks must be tolerated for years to come." If they are such an intolerable evil as the Globe pretends, why tolerate them? The party is in power in nearly all the States, why not at once put down the paper currency? The reason is, that the Globe knows that we cannot do without a paper currency. It is all well enough to talk about abolishing it, but the party dares not do it.

GEN. CASS IN THE FIELD.—Our late Minister to France had scarcely landed upon his native soil before he was called upon to "define his position," as a candidate for Presidency. The Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, who was a member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet with Gen. Cass, addressed him a letter, informing him that he had been nominated for the Presidency, and adding that he was accused by some of favoring Whig principles, and especially a Bank. Mr. D. kindly adds, that *he* knew there was no ground for such suspicions, but he wanted such a statement as would be entirely satisfactory to his political friends.

Gen. Cass replies on the same day, that he is a member of the Democratic party, and has been so from his youth. He is a firm believer in Mr. Jefferson's principles. He thinks that the feelings and experience of the country have decided against a National Bank, and that no such institution should be chartered. He is satisfied, that while a due degree of credit is highly useful in the business concerns of a country, a sound specie basis is essential to its permanent prosperity."

This letter is no sooner published than the friends of Mr. Van Buren open their batteries on its author. The "Plebeian" denounces him as "a truckler to the spirit of despotism in France, and to the spirit of Whigism at home." The Plebeian is for Van Buren, the Standard is for Cass, and the Morning Post for Calhoun.

On the day that the letter was written, a call had been made of a special meeting of the "Democratic General Committee" of New York, to take steps in honor of Gen. Cass. After the letter was published, the Committee met, and a preamble and resolutions were offered in his favor. After debate, these were *rejected*, 36 votes to 1. Hereu on it is asserted, that the Locos drew out Cass's letter under a pretence of friendship, but in truth that they might get him committed, and then turn their backs upon him. It is certain that the General swallowed the bait very greedily. He is evidently up for the Presidency, and will add not a little to the difficulties which surround our opponents.

Arthur Tappan.—By an announcement just made, we learn that this gentleman has gone into bankruptcy. The ample fortune of which he was possessed has been wholly sunk in endorsements for other firms, and in large unprofitable purchases of lots in Brooklyn; and then finding it impracticable to make a settlement with his creditors, he has been obliged to avail himself of the bankrupt law. Mr. T. gives up every farthing, reserving nothing for his family or any one else.—*N. Y. Express.*

Successor to Bishop England.—It is announced that the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, pastor of the Church of St. Paul's in Pittsburg, says the Baltimore Sun, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, in place of England, dec'd.

Consequences of Gambling—Ruin of Domestic Peace.—In the year 184–, a number of individuals were arrested for keeping a gambling house on Chesnut street, near Independence Hall. The counsel for the prosecution was sitting in his office one day, when a young man of genteel exterior and good address entered, and the following dialogue ensued:

"I have been summoned to appear tomorrow as a witness against ——, for keeping a gambling house. Unless it is absolutely necessary," said he, as his agitation increased, "I wish, sir, you would not urge my attendance."

"I don't know," said the counsel, "that the conviction will depend upon your testimony, but as you are an important witness, it may be necessary to bring you upon the stand."

"My reasons for asking this favor are urgent," said he, "and the consequence of a refusal may be fatal to my prosperity and the happiness of others." He became more agitated, and at the request of the gentleman he continued, "In a few days I am to be married to Mr. ——'s daughter, residing in Chestnut street. The preparations are made and the day is fixed. If I am called upon as a witness in this case I shall criminate myself, and be exposed to the eyes of my friends, and the public gaze, as a gambler! My character will be lost, my prospects in life blighted, and, of course, my domestic happiness destroyed."

"You shall not be called, young man," said the counsel, "unless it is absolutely necessary," and with this assurance they separated, not without some painful misgivings on the part of the legal gentleman, that he was about to be accessary to a wrong, which might result in the utter ruin of a confiding yet unsuspecting girl. The trial came on, but conviction was obtained without summoning the young man, and he went on in his course of duplicity and crime unexposed. In a few days, he was married!

Two years passed, and a young but heart broken wife appears before the legal tribunal, seeking a divorce! Her counsel was startled, when the husband came forward, at discovering, confronting the wife, the identical young man, who plead not to be exposed as a gambler! The interview with the witness instantly occurred to the counsel's mind. The painful incidents of a deserted house, neglected wife, and the cruelties which had followed his gambling habits, then came up in fearful array before the individual who saved him from his merited exposure.

The trial proceeded, and a gradual succession of acts of injustice, neglect, coldness, alienation, domestic discord and cruelties, on the part of the husband against a confiding and affectionate young wife, were disclosed, which melted the heart of the coldest spectator. His defence was feeble, and her cause triumphed. Happily she was liberated from the monster who had wounded her heart, destroyed her peace, and deprived her of that happiness which beamed upon her so joyously during the morning of her bridal day.

His fate hardly need even briefly be told. He soon lost the esteem of his friends, if the gambler has friends, and his credit followed with his reputation. His fashionable and elegant establishment on Chesnut street, was closed by the sheriff a few weeks since, and more recently, he has been arrested for forgery! What a brief, but melancholy detail of the fruits reaped from the pursuits of the gamester.

Protective Duties.—Mr. Jefferson had practical views on this subject. In 1793, while Secretary of State under Washington, he spoke thus in a communication to Congress:

"Should any nation contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibition, duties and regulations, it behoves us to *protect our citizens*, their commerce and navigation, by counter prohibitions, duties and regulations also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations, nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them."

The Globe, which is striving to build up a third party, based on the radicals of the Republican party, is only pursuing a humbug. The moderate and honest of all parties will ultimately unite "for the sake of the Union."—*Madisonian.*

This is one of John's best conceits; and it must be conceded that it is very rich. We doubt whether there is another head in this country, except the cymblin which rests upon John Jones' shoulders, could have given birth to so fine an idea. Consider it. John Jones, at the head of a Corporal's Guard, consisting of some dozen lean, dirty, half-starved, seekers of office and miserable pretenders to statesmanship, charges Blair, the head of the great Democracy, with striving to create a *third* party!—There is a boldness and originality in the conceit, which prove incontestibly that John was cut out for great things.—*Richmond Whig.*

"No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief, you must work for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were running in debt. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth, drink water instead of champagne, and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the handmaids of wealth, and the sure sources of relief.—A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in worthless gewgaws. Try this scheme—it is much better than to depend upon bank favors, and a thousand times more honorable than a resort to the bankrupt laws."

Col. Edwards.—The last operation of "the great financier" was decidedly the greatest. He cheated the lawyers who defended him on his trial, by paying them for their services with forged checks.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. Reid offered a memorial from many inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, asking the Legislature to devise some plan to facilitate the intercourse of Fayetteville with the Western part of this State; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The Bill for rendering Colley Swamp Navigable, coming up, Mr. Larkins moved to amend it by inserting 7, in the place of 5 miles, which was not agreed to. Mr. Melvin moved to amend by inserting 10, in the place of 5, but the amendment did not prevail. Mr. Edwards thought, the time granted to the Corporation (sixty years) was too long; and proposed to amend, by striking out 60, and inserting 30, which being agreed to, the Bill by Ayes 31, Nays 15, passed its final reading.

Mr. Worth introduced a Bill to alter the time of selling lands and Negroes in the County of Montgomery (so that the Sheriff may in future sell upon the Mondays of the Superior Courts of February and August) which passed its first reading.

House Messages, with a Report from the Treasurer of the University, and asking the concurrence of the Senate to print the same; also a proposition to ballot at 12 M. on Saturday for five Trustees of the University; were respectively agreed to.

A Bill to amend chap. 102, (1st Sec.) Rev. Stat. [Proposing to compel Sheriffs to advertise sales of Land, in the nearest public papers,] on motion of Mr. Dobson, was laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following bills were read the third time and passed. A bill to compel the Justices of New Hanover to lay the county and poor tax at the first Court held after the first day of January 1843, and annually thereafter; a bill to incorporate the Liberty Guards in the county of Davidson; a bill to repeal an act passed in the year 1831, to abolish the office of County Trustee in the counties of Richmond and Robeson.

Mr. Scales presented a bill concerning executions. [Providing for the redemption of property sold under execution within two years by the debtor paying 10 per cent. interest and other cost.] Passed its first reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill, concerning election returns; which passed its first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.—[Provides for greater security in having the returns of the Vote for Governor before the Legislature &c.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Larkins offered a Resolution, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of so amending the present Law, as to make Rail Road Companies in this State, keep in repair their Bridges, under the same fines and penalties, as overseers of the public Roads now are. Which was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. William P. Williams the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. W. P. Williams in the Chair, for the purpose of considering

The Treasury Note Bill.—Mr. Shepard said, he held in his hand an amendment to the third Section of the Bill, which he would ask the Senate to pass over informally, in order that the Bill might stand upon its own merits.

Mr. Shepard spoke at considerable length, in support of his proposition, and was replied to by Mr. Brown at large. These Speeches will appear hereafter.

Mr. Cooper moved the Committee rise. Mr. Reid moved to print the amendment. The Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Brogden presented a bill, to suppress the practice of wearing arms, concealed, about the person; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bragg, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the bill securing Mechanics and others, payment for their labor and materials in constructing houses or other buildings, recommending its rejection. Read second time and rejected.

A long debate took place, in which Messrs. Cardwell, Francis, Mendenhall, Baxter, Moore, Patterson, Wilder, Bragg, Graves, Wilson, and Barringer participated, on a claim of a citizen of Rhode Island, founded on an old State certificate of £19 2s. 6d. due for Revolutionary services, payment of which had been cut off by the act of 1799, which required such claims to be presented within a specified time. It is believed that more of these certificates are in existence. The debate covered the grounds of genuineness, of legal title in the present holder, of repudiation, &c. It was agreed on all hands, that if the debt had not been paid, it should be; that the State should never plead the Statute of Limitations to a joint debt, nor repudiate one. It was finally referred to a committee to inquire and report.

Mr. Avery presented a memorial, praying the incorporation of the Mecklenburg Monumental Association, and an appropriation toward erecting the monument; and accompanied its presentation with some very appropriate remarks.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum, the members having gone to the Senate to listen to the debate going on there.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

Mr. William P. Williams, from the Joint Select Committee, for the purpose of altering the Electoral Districts in this State, reported a Bill which was, on his motion, ordered to be printed together with the Report of the Committee.

Mr. Elliott introduced a Bill, to incorporate the Trustees of the Male Academy in the Town of Ashborough.

Mr Worth, from the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Inspection of Tobacco, reported a Bill, so far as regards the town of Fayetteville. [Provides that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions on the first Monday of February Court, shall appoint an Inspector.] It passed its first reading.

Mr. Stallings offered a Resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary, inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes, as to allow Special Administrators to collect debts of the Testator, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Larkins moved that the Senate now resolve itself into Committee of the whole, on the order of the day.

Mr. William P. Williams took the Chair, and the Committee resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. Shepard replied to Mr. Brown, and Mr. Brown rejoined, and Mr. Shepard surrejoined, when Mr. Cooper took the floor. This debate will be given hereafter. When Mr. Cooper finished,

Mr. Edwards moved that the Committee rise. The Speaker then resumed the Chair; and the amendment (reported yesterday) which had been concurred in by the Committee, was reported by the Chairman, together with the bill, to the Senate and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Halsey introduced a resolution to inquire into the propriety of procuring a Bell for the Capitol; of covering the floors of the Legislative Halls with cheap carpeting; of procuring curtains for the windows; and of making experiments to improve the hearing in said Halls.

Mr. Jones of Orange introduced resolutions, in substance as follows:

1st. Affirming the right of the Legislature to instruct, and the duty of the Senators to obey or resign;

2d. That whilst N. Carolina will never object to any amount of taxes, equally apportioned, necessary to an economical administration, she will *never consent* to taxes which promote the interests of particular occupations at the general expense;

3d. That the present Tariff is based on protection principles, operating as a bounty to manufacturers, and burdensome to other branches of industry, particularly those peculiar to the Southern States; that therefore it is unwise, dangerous, and unconstitutional;

4th. That it violates the Compromise of 1833, and therefore the Legislature do protest against it, and insist that it be modified to a basis of revenue duties;

5th. Denouncing the Bankrupt Law, and desiring its repeal, (for the rather incon-istent reasons, among others, that it destroys confidence and credit, and encourages reckless speculations)

6th. That the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall, was unjust and tyrannical, and should be immediately refunded, *without any proviso or qualification whatever*;

7th. That the Veto is a power of which the President should never be deprived;

8th. That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested, to carry into effect the foregoing principles.

Mr. Barringer stated that the death of Ex-Governor Stokes had been announced to the House. It was not his intention to eulogise the deceased: but in testimony of respect, he would move the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the House of Commons have heard with regret of the death of Ex-Governor Stokes, whose life has been connected for more than half a century, with the history of North Carolina, and who has occupied many distinguished stations in her gift; therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That as a mark of respect to the memory of Montfort Stokes, this House will adjourn till Monday morning 10 o'clock.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. Hodges presented resolutions requiring the Public Treasurer to make an immediate call on the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear for the causes wherefore said Bank declared a semi-annual dividend of *only* 2½ per cent. on the 1st of January last, when the other banks declared 3 per cent. or upwards on their stock? why said bank declared no dividend in July last—thereby causing a loss to the State on her stock in one year, as compared with the dividends of other banks, of 18,627 dollars, and a loss to individuals of $33,873? and whether any part of said losses have been caused by the plunder of the bank by any of its own officers? and at what offices, and the amount so lost? And whether any part of said losses has been caused by loans to build rail roads, and lying over without the payment of interest thereon? and how much? And whether any part of said losses has been caused by permitting favorites under pretence of keeping accounts with said bank, to abstract money from said bank, upon their naked or insufficiently secured notes, bills, checks or drafts, with which to shave in the Northern cities the promissory notes of North Carolina merchants, to be thrown into said bank for collection? and the amount thus lost? and the offices at which it happened? That the Treasurer demand a response to these inquiries as early as practicable, and that he lay the same immediately before the General Assembly.

Mr. Joyner moved that the resolutions be laid on the table until to-morrow and be printed, which was negatived, 33 to 9. They were then adopted.

The votes of the Senate for U. S. Senator, were,

For Mr. Brown, Messrs. Speaker, Arrington, Allison of O, Boykin, Boyd, Cooper, Edwards, Emmett, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Pasteur, Ray, Reid, Shepard, Speight, Stafford, Swinson, Tomlinson, Wm. P. Williams and John W. Williams—22.

For Mr. Saunders, Messrs. Albright, Cathy, Dobson, Dockery, Hester, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Myers, Pharr, Rogers, Spruill, Stallings, Thomas, Walker, Worth—19.

For Mr. Badger, Messrs. Allison of I. and Burgin—2.

For Mr. Graham. Mr. Ribelin.

The engrossed bills to establish new counties by the names of McDowell and Union, passed third readings and were ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Biggs, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following preamble and resolution which were read the first time, passed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly that the officers of the Bank of Cape Fear, in paying to the State the tax upon individual stock in said bank as provided for in the charter of said bank, have not charged the same against the individual stockholders, but against the whole corporation, in which corporation the State is a stockholder to a large amount, whereby, in the individual profits the State is made to bear its proportion of the tax.

Be it therefore resolved, That the Attorney General be directed to file an information against the Bank aforesaid, or to proceed against the individual stockholders to recover the amount thus paid by the State; and that he take such other measures as may be requisite and proper to prevent the payment of any portion of said tax out of the profits or dividends belonging to the State.

The engrossed bill, to prevent the felling of timber in Ridge Fork, Abbot's Creek, and Hambey's Creek, in Davidson county, and to prevent the fishing by torch light in Hambey's Creek, was taken up. Mr. Mendenhall moved to strike out the fishing by torch light; and advocated his motion with much energy. Mr. Brummell replied with happy effect, suggesting to the gentleman from Guilford the propriety of reserving the thunder of his eloquence for some more important occasion. The motion to amend, did not prevail, and the bill passed its 2d reading.

The two Houses went into an election for United States' Senator—the name of Mr. Graham having been withdrawn, and that of Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. added to the nomination. There was no election, the vote of this House stood:

For Richard D. Spaight, Mr. Dewey, 1.
For Thomas Ruffin, Mr. John B. Jones, 1.
For Daniel M. Barringer, Mr. Neal, 1.
For David L. Swain, Mr. Mills, 1.
For George E. Badger, Messrs: J. P. Caldwell and Gee, 2.
Scattering or Blank, Messrs. McLaughlin and Young, 2.
For William H. Haywood, Messrs. Bragg, McRae, Norcom, Skinner, J. W. Williams—5
For William A. Graham, Messrs. T. R. Caldwell, Dockery, Nash, Candler, Sharpe, J. W. Taylor,—6.
For Bedford Brown, Messrs. Speaker, Barnes, Biggs, Bower, Brogden, Byrd, Bannerman, Cardwell, Dickson, Erwin, Fitts, Gavin, Harrington, Haskins, Hawkins, Herring, Holloway, C. Jones, Kelly, McIntyre, McNair, Marshall, Mitchell, Munroe, Nelson, Nixon, Patterson, Reagan, Satterfield, Scales, Shanklin, Shults, Stockard, Street, Taliaferro, Walker, Watson, Williamson, Whitly—39.
For Romulus M. Saunders, Messrs. Allen, Ashe, Avery, Barringer, Baxter, Brackin, Brandon, Brower, A. Bryan, J. J. Bryan, Brummell, Burgin, Cochran, Conrad, Doak, Ehringhaus, Foreman, Francis, Guthrie, Halsey, Hill, Jackson, Jefferson, Joyner, Kirk, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Lee, Leach, Lock, Lord, McLean, Martin, Massey, Mendenhall, McCollum, Moore, Odom, Pope, Rand, Rayner, Richardson, Ross, Russell, Street, Stone, F. Taylor, Thomas, Walser, Whitaker, Wilder, Willey, F. Williams, N. Wilson, T. Wilson, Houser, Stowe, Yount—59.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to amend the 23d Section of the Revised Statute relating to Guardian and Ward. Read first time and passed and referred.

An acrimonious debate followed on a motion by Mr. T. R. Caldwell to go at once into an election of Treasurer, C. L. Hinton being in nomination. [The Whigs advocated and the Locos opposed the proposition, from which we infer that if the vote had then been taken, Mr. Hinton would have been re-elected.] A motion to adjourn was, however, carried.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

The bill to apportion the Members of the House of Commons, passed its final reading.

Mr Edwards called up the bill to lay off the State into 50 Senatorial Districts; which Mr Hodges moved to amend, by detaching Hyde from Beaufort, and attaching it to Washington and Tyrrell. Rejected, 33 to 11.

Mr Worth moved to detach Stanly from Cabarrus, and attach it to Montgomery and Moore; which was rejected, 28 to 17.

Mr Jones moved to make the 44th District consist of Surry, Wilkes and Ashe; the 48th, Caldwell and Burke; the 49th, Buncombe and Yancy; and the 50th, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee; which was rejected, 28 to 19.

A protracted discussion took place on these propositions to amend, in which Messrs Jones, Brown, Edwards and Morehead participated.

Mr Morehead moved to lay the bill on the table until the 1st of March next; which was rejected, 43 to 4; and the bill passed its 2d reading, 33 to 14.

Mr Hester, from the Committee, reported a bill to provide a wooden enclosure for the Capitol Square, the cost not to exceed $2,000.

Mr Dobson presented resolutions denouncing Repudiation and the Bankrupt Law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr McRae presented a memorial praying for the emancipation of a slave. Referred.

Mr Fitts, a bill to provide for taking a vote on the subject of Common Schools, at the next Congressional Election, in those counties which have rejected the System. Referred.

Mr Biggs, from the Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Literary Board, made a detailed report, which was ordered to be printed.

A long debate took place on a bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Roanoke and Cassie rivers.

IN SENATE.

The Principal Clerk being absent, (having been called home by the dangerous illness of his son) General Cowan was unanimously appointed Principal Clerk *pro tem.*

Mr Moore presented a Report from the Joint Select Committee on Congressional Districts, accompanied by a Bill, which was made the order of the day for Wednesday. [The arrangement of the Districts was published in the last Observer.]

Mr Edwards called up the bill "for the relief of the people," but at the earnest request of Mr Cooper, who said he was preparing an amendment which he trusted would render it acceptable to the entire Senate, the call was withdrawn.

Mr Joyner called up the resolution directing suits against the Sheriffs of Bertie, Wilkes and Chatham for illegal returns of the Governor's election. Mr J. moved to strike out the Sheriff of Bertie, which was negatived, 31 to 16; and Mr Albright moved to strike out the Sheriff of Chatham, which was also negatived, 34 to 13, and the resolution was then laid over.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The debate on the "Fish Bill," which had been in progress for several days, and had called out "the speaking talent" of the House, was happily brought to a close, after several speeches this morning, by the rejection of the bill.

Mr Lord presented a memorial from the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage of the Cape Fear River, which was referred.

Mr Bragg, from the Judiciary committee, made a report recommending the rejection of the bill for the further relief of insolvent debtors. On motion of Mr Francis, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr Francis, from the committee on Public Buildings, reported against procuring a Bell and Carpeting the Legislative Halls. The resolution was recommitted, with instructions to report an estimate of the probable cost.

Mr Avery presented a memorial from citizens of Caldwell, Wilkes and Iredell, for a new county by the name of Alexander; also, a bill to carry their prayer into effect; which were referred.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to render navigable Colley Swamp, and to incorporate a company for that purpose, passed its first reading.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

We have only room for a line, to announce the burning shame, that that admirable officer, Charles L. Hinton, Public Treasurer, has been ruthlessly proscribed. Col. J. H. Wheeler is the successful candidate. He was elected on the third Vote, as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheeler,	82	83	87
Hinton,	78	78	77

We are forced to reserve our comments for another occasion.

It gives us great pleasure, however, to add, that despite all the operations of Caucus machinery, William F. Collins was re-elected Comptroller, by one vote. Collins 83, Young Patterson, Loco, 50, Gen. Cowan, Loco, 32.—*Register.*

FINAL VOTE FOR SENATOR.

SENATE VOTE.

For Wm H. Haywood, Jun.—Messrs Speaker, Arrington, Allison of O., Boykin, Boyd, Brown, Cooper, Dobson, Edwards, Emmett, Exum, Hester, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Moore, Pasteur, Rogers, Rea, Reid, Speight, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, Walker, Williams of Person, Williams of Pitt—28.

For Wm A. Graham—Messrs Albright, Allison of Iredell, Burgin, Cathey, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Spruill, Thomas, and Worth—19.

For Romulus M. Saunders—Mr Shepard.

HOUSE VOTE.

For Haywood—Messrs Speaker, Avery, J Barnes, E Barnes, Biggs, Bower, Brackin, Bragg, Brogden, A Bryan, Byrd, Cardwell, Conrad, Dewey, Dickson, Erwin, Fitts, Gavin, Harrington, Haskins, Houser, Hawkins, Herring, Holloway, Jackson, Cod'l Jones, J. B. Jones, Kelly, Kirk, Lee, McIntyre, McNair, McRae, Marshall, Massey, Mitchell, Monroe, Nelson, Nixon, Patterson, Rand, Rayner, Regan, Richardson, Ross, Russell, Satterfield, Scales, Shanklin, Shultz, Stockard, Stone, Stowe, Street, Skinner, Taliaferro, Ford Taylor, Walker, Watson, White, Wilder, Willey, J. W. Williams, Williamson, Whitley, Yount—67.

For Graham—Messrs Allen, Ashe, Barringer, Baxter, Brandon, Brower, J J Bryan, Brummell, Burgin, J P Caldwell, Tod R Caldwell, Candler, Cochran, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Foreman, Francis, Gee, Guthrie, Halsey, Hill, Jefferson, Joyner, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, Lord, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mendenhall, Mills, McCollum, Moore, Nash, Neal, Odom, Pope, Steel, Sharpe, J W Taylor, Thomas, Walser, Whitaker, F Williams, Thos Wilson, Young—50.

For Saunders—Nathaniel Wilson.

From the Raleigh Register.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Our readers at a distance, will be greatly surprized to learn, that the Loco Focos of the Legislature, on Tuesday last elected William H. Haywood, Jr. to the Senate of the United States. The elevation of this gentleman, over the heads of all the leaders of the genuine "Democracy," is a strong exhibition of political legerdemain, in which, however, we believe, he, himself, had no hand. It was Mr. Haywood who, not a short twelve months ago, publicly seceded from the Loco Foco Convention in this City, because he could not sanction its proceedings; who then declared that his party had been beaten in 1840, because abandoning elevated views, it had devoted itself to humbuggery; who, in the course of his Speech affirmed that he could not stoop to make political capital of President Harrison's Funeral; and who, ever since, has been rather viewed with suspicion and distrust by the Loco Foco leaders.

This elevation, so unexpected by the mass, so little desired by the managers, was produced by a series of events, in themselves amusing and even ridiculous.

[The Register here enters into the particulars of the caucussing, the interference of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Benton and others, against Saunders, the final desertion of Saunders by his friends, just at the moment that they might have elected him, &c.]

If rumor is to be credited, (says the Register,) Mr. Brown declared publicly, on divers occasions, with the greatest emphasis, that he "would rather see an ultra Federalist elected, than Saunders,"—that he "had long known him to be politically dishonest"—that he was "never satisfied, unless he had his hands in the public crib, &c." With a view of confirming and supporting his own statements, he stated that Mr. Van Buren had told him, that he "had long known Saunders, and that he (Saunders) seemed to think that no man in North Carolina, but himself, was capable of filling an office," and that he knew he had a contemptuous opinion of him.

Nothing, that we have seen, furnishes a more complete illustration of the uncertainty of popular favor, than the result of this whole matter. A few weeks since, Judge Saunders was generally regarded as the most popular man of his party. Now, he is bitterly denounced by his political friends, simply because he preferred Calhoun to Van Buren, as President. In fact, more than one prominent man of his party has declared that the Democrats could get along very well without his exertions in future.

See into what inconsistencies blockheads will precipitate themselves 'for the sake of playing the demagogue before the clear people.' The Register gives the following account of—

A FAMILY QUARREL.

The discussion, now going on in the Senate, on Mr. Shepard's bill to issue a million of Dollars in Treasury Notes, promises to be spun out to considerable length. Up to the writing of this paragraph, the Speakers have all been of the same political stripe, though the debate has been any thing but harmonious. The Hon. Bedford Brown has been very severe in his strictures upon the bill, not only on the ground of unconstitutionality, but of expediency. Mr. B. said, that to pass it, would be to establish "a monied oligarchy," in every County in North Carolina, to control the right of suffrage, and corrupt the purity of the elective franchise. He and Mr. Shepard, too, both professing to be leaders of "Democracy," differ as widely as the Poles, in defining the principles of *the* party. Mr. Brown says, that it is madness to attempt to cure the diseases of the body politic, by adopting as a remedy, the very evil which has produced them all—viz: the over issue of *paper* money. The party to which he had the honor to belong, was, he said, the *hard money party*—the only Constitutional Currency. On the contrary, Mr. Shepard denied that the "Democrats" were in favor of a metallic Currency,—they were for a sound *paper* Currency. Of course when learned D. D's. (Democratic *Doctors*) differ, it would be presumption in a "Bank Whig," to decide between them. The only point in which the two gentlemen seem cordially to harmonize is in their abuse of the Banks. And though these Institutions have not exactly been called "manufactories of rogues and swindlers," the inference is unavoidable, from the harsh tone of denunciation employed towards them, that such is the estimate in which they are held. And it is highly amusing, that Mr. Brown, while vehemently abusing the banks, and eulogising his "Constitutional Currency," says that the only way to relieve the distresses of the people at once, is for the Banks to increase their discounts. The Banks, he says, avariciously *hoard up* their money, that they may sell exchange at 2 per cent! A strange sort of avarice, truly, to hoard it up for this purpose, when by lending it out, they would receive 6 per cent. interest.

New Counties.—Two other Bills for the erection of *new* Counties, have become Laws: One, by the name of McDowell—the other, by the name of Union.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE WAR OF THE GIANTS.

Mr. Gales: As you may have been prevented from witnessing the magnificent display of intellectual prowess, exhibited in the Senate on Friday last, I have thought it well to prepare you a sketch of it, both for the amusement of you and your readers, and to rescue from oblivion, the great and fundamental political doctrines, then and there proclaimed. Mr. Shepard's Bill, for the issuing of a million of dollars of shin-plasters, being under consideration and that gentleman having set forth the merits of his scheme in a short Speech, the Hon. Bedford Brown arose—

'And in his rising, seemed a pillar of State.'

His countenance betrayed intense inward emotion and his chest heaved with noble ideas, that wanted utterance. 'Mute expectation' held the House 'still as Summer's noontide air,' and the eager gaze of a crowded audience told the honorable gentleman that something grand was expected. Well, sir, it came: The barrier of his lips was opened, and the deep volume of pent up thought flowed out, a turbid and muddy stream, rolling its swollen tide over the whole sinful world of Whigism and Whig institutions, Banks and Bank corporations, and in its universal deluge invading the domicils of the sacred Democracy, while even the honorable gentleman himself could find no ark of safety, and was overwhelmed and drowned in the flood of his own cogitations. Apart from the resemblance, which this contest bore to the ancient and classical engagement between the 'Kilkenny cats,' wherein the feline combatants mutually devoured each other, it possessed another remarkably attractive feature, and the astonished audience were regaled with the sight of that wonderful feat, a man's swallowing himself. But to come more directly to the point. The Speech of Mr. Brown was evidently a studied one, and was intended as a full *expose* of his views, in regard to all the great political questions of the day. And these views, emanating whence they did, and delivered on such an occasion, may be regarded as the orthodox doctrine of the Democratic party, and were doubtless intended to shadow forth the future measures of that party. Now, let me hold the mirror up to the gentleman, and let him survey himself at full length. First, he declares that all paper money is a humbug; that Bank rags are a nuisance, and all Banking institutions, enemies to liberty and dangerous to our institutions. These are his premises, and he proves them by the new and highly democratic process of ratiocination. He calls them monied corporations, (a more dangerous animal than a monied man;) says they flood the country with irredeemable paper; that they shave, swindle and grind the face of the poor. He then cites the pressure of the times, the derangement of the currency, and the high rates of Exchange, and finally arraigns Great Britain at the bar of the Senate and reads her a most wholesome and instructive lecture on the degradation and wretchedness of her laboring classes, and apostrophises Thomas Jefferson and Democracy. These were the proofs, to which we reply, denunciation proves nothing. All the irredeemable Bank paper, is the result of Democratic tampering with the currency—the spawn of the Jackson pets, that sprang from the ruins of the United States' Bank, at the time of whose destruction no other fiscal scheme was thought of. The Sub-Treasury, and hard money scheme, was an after consideration and devised to excuse what was done from private malice and blinded rage.—The abuse of British institutions and the glorification of Democracy will do very well for the subject of a stump oration or Fourth of July harangue, and the pathetic picture of foreign distress, would make an excellent figure in the Address of the anti-corn law Association, and are all very pretty of themselves, but have about as much to do with the remedies for our currency, as a Ukase of Czar Nicholas, or a hustings Speech from Daniel O'Connell. He says the Banks produce distress, and then buy up property for nothing. Now as the parlour orator would say, 'your proof?' Does the gentleman not know, that Stockholders in Banks are always the most *un*-speculating class of the community—men, who are too conscientious to shave, and too lazy to trade, and therefore, deposite their money in Bank for safe-keeping, and a small profit? Well, from these premises the gentleman concludes that Gold and Silver are the very identical thing itself and forthwith launches into a wild rhapsody in favor of a hard currency, (Heaven knows ours is *hard* enough.) The gentleman said that the report, that there was not Gold and Silver enough in the world to supply us with a currency, was, he was prepared to say, false: that this was the only Democratic currency and the one to which we should resort. Now stick to that Mr. Brown—don't give up the principle—proclaim it and let all the congregation of the Democracy, say Amen! Now pray answer: Why do your party charter Banks? Why did they issue Treasury notes? Why do they want a Bank at Henderson, in Granville county; and why have they not practised their own preachings?—Why are your friends denouncing the Banks in Virginia, for not letting out accommodation paper, and as our Banks pay Specie, why don't you all go and get your notes cashed, and rid your dwellings of the abominations that defile? Are there twenty sensible Democrats in North Carolina, who believe that we can live without paper money—that an exclusive metallic currency would not reduce the price of property, the wages of labor and cast a withering blight over every branch of industry! If there are not, then, why do you descant so largely on a hard money currency? Is it because it tickles the popular ear? Is it because it sounds prettily and looks patriotic? Is it because it is a good hobby to ride, but a poor horse for the plough? You speak feelingly for the poor man, and that is a popular subject; you laud Gold and Silver, and that sounds well; and yet to be a friend to the poor, and a hard money man, are utterly inconsistent. You bewail the lot of the indigent widow, while you urge her to give up her last bundle of sticks and handfull of flour; you commiserate the debtor, and would give the creditor the legal right to knock off his homestead and his little all for a mere song. But you say, destroy paper money, and gold and silver enough will come into circulation! Now all hands admit, and the Lord knows, money is scarce enough; the cry is on every hand, there is no money—no money—why don't the shiners now come forth! If the Banks have drawn in their circulation, as you say, why don't your yellow boys fill the vacuum!

But again: The Honorable gentleman, after giving the powers of Europe a castigation which will make them sore for a century, and hymning the praises of Democracy, afterwards tells us that they have few Banks in France, and that she has done without them. Will the gentleman not also recollect, that her laboring classes do without money, and some without food—that the Government has always done without Liberty, the nation without Thomas Jefferson, and that, as yet, the Resolutions of '98 and '99 have not been adopted in that country! Will he not also recollect, that France has high Protective duties, (and he took occasion to condemn our Tariff)? After the gentleman had progressed thus far, in the manufacture of his rope of sand, he changes his theme, and gives at length his ideas in regard to measures for the relief of the country. *First*, the Tariff must be abolished, (how much money does that take from each man?) *Second*: There must be economy, (why was it not practised when the honorable gentleman was a part of the powers that be!) *Third*: A hard money currency, (as there is no paper money, why have we not a hard money circulation!) Lastly, (tell it not in Gath!) he says that as it is a safe principle in Banking, that *two* dollars of paper may be issued for *one* of Gold and Silver, and as our Banks have but that much in circulation, they should issue more! What! If there is enough Specie for circulation and a dollar of paper for every dollar of Specie is in circulation, is not that enough! Did not the gentleman say he was opposed to all Banking and Bank paper! And, then in the next breath, he abuses Bank corporations for not issuing more! Here is Daniel come to judgment! Here is consistency! Here is Statesmanship! The Banks are abused for not paying Specie; "Pay up, or go into liquidation," is at one time the cry; and when they prepare to pay, they are arraigned for not issuing more paper! Such, Mr. Editor, is an outline of the gentleman's remarks. He sounded, separately, and by itself, every popular chord; but when all are touched together, a most horrible discord will they produce! A number of bright and shining patches of Democracy were, singly, held up, which when sewed into a garment, will make a most becoming dress for a mountebank. The gentleman spoke loud and long, and used much common-place declamation; but he spun out a yarn, of all the colors of the rainbow, and composed of every sort of material. He charges seriously on the Banks—then comes an apostrophe to Jefferson—gives England a drubbing—an apostrophe to Democracy—charges down again upon the Banks—another apostrophe to Jefferson—falls foul of Tariff—another apostrophe to Democracy—lets fly in blast at the Bank of State—then an apostrophe to Jackson—fires a broadside at extravagance—apostrophe the third to Democracy. Democracy praised, the currency of a despotism is cited for emulation, a specie circulation is commended, the Banks abused for not issuing more paper, the poor are commiserated, and the law for making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, is recommended. The gentleman also told us an anecdote of an Irishman which read thus—'I was well, I took physic and here I am!' He also told us that in 1831, a change from North Carolina on New York was 4 *per cent.*, and he quoted some several times. Bolingbroke's remark, 'that history is philosophy teaching by example.' Now let us bring these three remarks to bear on the gentleman and his measure. At the time of the destruction of the United States Bank, exchange was 1-4 per cent. between the North and South, the gentleman *and his party* gave the currency physic, and now it is in the last emaciated stage of wasting consumption, this is history, teaches us this philosophy: discard the quack, throw his nostrums to the dogs and go back to the ancient regime that produced healthfulness and vigor.

GRANVILLE.

FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for Cash, or time for prompt pay.

A. W. STEEL.

December 27, 1842. 34-3w

IMPORTANT

TRUST SALE

ON the 25th of January next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Dugald McDugald, in Moore county, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by the said Dugald to secure the payment of the following debts, to-wit:

To Rebecca McDugald, the sum of	$367
Margaret McDugald,	1,490
David A. Ray,	200
Bank of the State of N. C.	226
Do. do. do.	350
Thos. Roads,	119
Polly Campbell,	40
Henry Mayover,	50
Mrs. F. Martin,	115
Bank of Cape Fear,	600
James Baker,	25
Archib'd McLauchlin,	10
John R. Ritter,	450
Wm. Wadsworth,	140
John B. Troy,	140
Lemuel Stone,	140
Flora Campbell,	5
Thos. Roads,	7
Matthew R. Moore,	30
Daniel McDugald,	367
Mary McDugald,	1,361
—— Dodd,	60
Dr. Benjamin Robinson,	30
Thos. J. Buchanan,	240
Geo Campbell,	77
Andrew Sloan,	12
Gardner & McKethan,	40
Elijah Fuller,	50
Bank of the State of N. C.	101
Do. do. do.	105
H. Leete,	40
Neill McLeod,	230
Daniel Blue,	170
Mrs. F. Martin,	125
Tyson & McGilvary,	13
Margaret Buie,	10
Dugald McDonald,	12

I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, several tracts of LAND on the waters of Crane's Creek, in parcels to suit purchasers, on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. Also, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, viz:

A negro man slave, Frank, about 35 years of age, a valuable mechanic, being a Wood workman and Painter.

Aaron, about 25 years of age, an excellent Blacksmith.

Peter, about 24 years of age, a good field hand.

Simon, about 23 years of age, has worked at the 3 years in a Blacksmith shop.

Rose, about 60 years of age.

Hannah, about 70 years of age.

1 fine saddle Horse, Saddle and Bridle, 3 likely Mules, 10 head of Sheep, 1 Barouche and Harness, interest of two-thirds in a set of Farming Utensils, 1 Cotton Gin, 1 Wheat Threshing Machine, 2½ Blacksmiths' Tools, 2 sets Wagon Makers' Tools, Bedsteads, 2 Feather Beds and Bed Clothing, 1 walnut Folding Table, 1 walnut Secretary, 6 walnut and pine Tables, 4 Wash Stands, 1 pine Slab, 1 walnut Table, 1 lot of Crockery Ware, 1 Rifle and accoutrements, 1 Silver Watch, 1 new horse Wagon and Gear, 2 Trunks, 1 Bedstead, sets of Shovel and Tongs, 3,000 Brick, 1 lot of Lumber and Wagon Timber, 1 lot of Paints and Painters' Tools, a parcel of Corn, Pork, Peas, Oats, Fodder, &c., with sundry other small articles too numerous to mention, on a credit of 6 months for all sums over 5 dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security.

The said Deed of Trust is made to secure debts and particularly those above mentioned, and as it is feared that there may not be a sufficiency for the payment of all the debts, to avoid any odious or unjust preferences, it is *provided* that any person holding any of the said claims, on the day of sale, may purchase property to the amount of such claim or claims, and that the same shall be taken in payment of any bid or bids by such holder to the full amount thereof, as stated above, without being liable to any pro rata reduction, except so far as may be necessary for the payment of charges and expenses. The Trustee will positively take place without reserve, as no discretion is left to the Trustee.

JOHN MORRISON, *Trustee.*

December 15, 1842. 34-tf

Job Printing of all kinds

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

LATEST FROM RALEIGH.

Letter to the Editor, dated

RALEIGH, Dec'r 26.

Sir—Nothing of general interest has transpired since the election of Multicaulis Wheeler Treasurer over Hinton, and the re-election of Comptroller Collins. As you can inform your readers who this man Wheeler is, I will only add that the Locos, as well as the Whigs, admit that the State never has had nor never can have a more competent and faithful officer than Charles Hinton; but he had voted for the Whigs, and has been proscribed to make room for an office hunter by trade and a brawling politician. Collins had a brother-in-law and several personal friends among the Loco members, which secured his election in spite of the party.

The Bills apportioning the State into Congressional and Senatorial districts, were laid upon the table until the return of several members, whose proximity to the Seat of Government, and Rail Road facilities, enabled them to spend Christmas with their families. The Congressional districts will consume considerable time, and the present plan, I think, be rejected. What order will then arise out of the general chaos, is extremely uncertain. Judging from the multiplicity of bills and resolutions we have upon our tables, and in the hands of the printers, to make banks and to destroy banks, to build up banks and to pull down banks, and the long speeches against all banks and yet in favor of the banks,—aiding the people by lending more and larger sums of money, and some of these bills being loaded too "for the relief of the people,"—I would fain hope that Locofoco humbuggery is not only in the zenith of its power but at the summit of its glory. Believing that these measures are not expected to pass, but intended only to prop up demagogues at home, and that if they were passed, they would not only prove a present delusion, but ruinous in the end, I view them in the character of quack nostrums, which always have the most imposing and very prettiest labels.

From another Letter, same date.

My Dear Sir—The proceedings of the Legislature for the last three days have been less interesting than usual, even for this uninteresting Session. On Friday there were two measures introduced in the House which purport to be of a financial character, one by Patterson of Franklin, entitled "A bill for the distribution of the public funds, and for the relief of the people." It contemplates the issue of one million in scrip, to be distributed through loan offices in the several counties, under direction of agents to be appointed by the Governor and Council; the scrip to bear 7 per cent. interest, payable on demand at the Treasury, out of the moneys belonging to the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, and if need be, the State's Stock in the Banks. The other bill is from a rare specimen of humanity who calls himself Bird. (*earn aris in terr s.*) and hails from Yancey county. His plan is, to use his own language, "to distribute moneys to the amount of one million of dollars, belonging to the Literary Board," among the people in the shape of loans, through loan offices, &c. Thus you see these miserable demagogues are seeking to destroy the Literary Fund, and prevent it possible the diffusion of knowledge, that the day of our deliverance from the blighting curse of Locofocoism may be postponed. [What is to become of the faith of the State, which has been so loudly pledged in setting apart the Literary Fund?]

Judges Ruffin and Dick, and Messrs Ashe of Anson, Jeffreys of Caswell, and Bragg of Northampton, have been elected Trustees of the University.

I send you a copy of Brown's Bank Bill, which I believe is the order of the day for Thursday.

This is a bill to prevent suspension of Specie payments, and provides that in case of suspension any Judge shall issue a Mandamus, to close the Bank forthwith, and deliver it over to three Commissioners, who shall proceed to wind up its affairs.]

IMPORTANT NEWS.—The Britannia has arrived at Boston with English dates to the 4th. They contain the important intelligence of the capture of Ghuznee and Cabul in Affghanistan by the British, the release of the English prisoners, and orders for the evacuation of the country. Also, of further successes of the British in China, and the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor. There was great rejoicing in England. China pays England $21,000,000, opens several ports to British merchants, cedes an Island, releases all English prisoners &c. The reported capture of Nankin is unfounded, though the troops had gained such footing as rendered it certain that it would have been captured but for the treaty.

Cotton had improved in consequence of these successes. Large sales were made at ¼ to ⅜d better prices. The sales of the week were 47,000 bales, of which 19,000 were on speculation. In New York bills 3,500 bales were sold on Friday last at ⅛c. advance mostly at 6½ to 7½ and by two buyers, one English and one French house.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. Brown, DeRosset & Co., opposite Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. We have no particulars.

The elections in North and South Carolina and Virginia bode any thing but good to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Haywood is believed to be any thing but a Calhoun man or Nullifier. Judge Huger was the very leading spirit of the old Union party, and his election is wormwood to the Charleston Mercury. And Mr. McDowell, the new Governor of Virginia, is a brother-in-law of Thomas H. Benton, and is understood to participate in all that worthy's feelings towards Mr. Calhoun. The fact is that Mr. Calhoun is done for by the Locos.

A Special Court in Bankruptcy was held at Wilmington on the 19th and 20th instant, at which 157 Decrees of Discharge and Certificate were granted, and 128 Decrees of Bankruptcy.

DIVIDENDS.—The three Banks of this State have declared Dividends, each of 3 per cent. payable on the 1st of January.

The Raleigh Register furnishes a statement of the Revenue paid into the State Treasury, by the Bank of the State, for the Literary Fund and the Treasury proper, from July 1835 to January 1843. The aggregate amount is $251,937 25; of which $18,000 consists of the tax on the Individual Stockholders. Besides the above sum of a quarter of a million, the State is interested in the reserved Profits, to the amount of nearly sixty-five thousand dollars.

About a similar amount, we suppose, has been paid into the Treasury by the Cape Fear Bank.

And yet these Institutions, thus paying into the Treasury about as much as *all the Taxes collected from the whole State besides*, are abused by a set of ignorant demagogues, as nuisances, which should be gotten rid of.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The following Ticket will be voted for on Monday next for Town Officers, viz:—

For Magistrate of Police,

Col. SAMUEL T. HAWLEY.

For Commissioners,

1st Ward, AMOS JESSUP.
2d ditto, HARVEY LEETE.
3d ditto, SAMPSON BOON.
4th ditto, ARCH'D GRAHAM.
5th ditto, A. A. McKETHAN.
6th ditto, JOSHUA CARMON.
7th ditto, EDW'D W. BARGE.

A VOTER.

December 26, 1842.

MUTINY AND EXECUTION.—An awful tragedy, unparalleled in the naval service of this country, and perhaps any other, has produced intense excitement in all parts of the country in which it has been heard of. It was a plot, headed by a young Midshipman in the Navy, PHILIP SPENCER, a son of the present Secretary of War, to murder the Commander, officers, and part of the crew of the U. S. Brig of War Somers, take possession of the brig, and convert her into a Pirate:—The discovery of the plot, at sea, the summary execution of Spencer and two of his confederates, and the delivery of 13 others up to trial on the arrival of the brig at New York. The particulars, as we have been able to collect them, in the most credible shape, from the midst of a great mass of conflicting statements, are as follow:

The Somers sailed from New York about 3 months ago, for the coast of Africa, with a crew of 80 apprentices, 18 orderly seamen, and 1 Sergeant of Marines. She was commanded by Capt. Alex. Slidell McKenzie, well known in the Navy as a most exemplary officer, and in the Literary World as the author of a "Year in Spain." She had also 1 Lieut. and 5 or six Midshipmen, among whom was Philip Spencer, two sons of Com. Perry, and a nephew of Com. Rogers.

Having delivered her despatches to the officer on the African coast, the Somers sailed for New York, intending to touch at St. Thomas for provisions. About the 28th ult. when the vessel was within 600 miles of St. Thomas, Spencer disclosed his plan to Mr. Wales, Purser's Steward, who affected to join heartily in it, and took the oath of secrecy. He was strictly watched by Spencer and his associates, who threatened to throw him overboard the moment they saw any signs of defection in him. He, however, found an opportunity to make the disclosure to the Purser, who at once informed Capt. McKenzie. Spencer's papers were thereupon examined, and they fully confirmed the existence of the plot, which, as disclosed to Wales, and found in Spencer's handwriting, was, to raise a scuffle on the forecastle some night after leaving St. Thomas, while the deck was in charge of Midshipman Rogers; and whilst he was engaged in inquiring into the cause of the disturbance, to gag and throw him overboard, with as little noise as possible. Spencer was then to enter the cabin and kill the Captain, and all the other officers and crew who did not join them were to be put to death, except the Surgeon. They were then to sail for the Isle of Pines, (which lies off Cape Antonio, Cuba,) where they were to meet a confederate. They were next to cruize in search of New York and English packet ships, &c. which were to be plundered and sunk, the males on board murdered, the females violated, retained as long as they cared, and then thrown overboard! The arrangements for the division of the spoils, *the allotment of the females*, the various offices on board, &c., were all completed, and drawn up in detail in Spencer's HAND-WRITING; and he assured Mr. Wales that he had *in custy* of the crew with him *sure*.

On the discovery of the plot, Capt. McKenzie arrested Spencer, Cromwell and Small, one of whom is said to have been a pirate and the other a slaver, and who entered on board the Somers two days after Spencer was assigned to that ship. They made no resistance. The crew was mustered informed of the discovery, and warned of the consequences of any similar attempt.

The prisoners were kept in irons about three days, when, as is said, the symptoms of disorder, disobedience and insubordination, were so decided, that Capt. McKenzie, with the advice of all the officers on board, determined to inflict immediate punishment, to put a stop to any attempt at rescue. When brought out and informed of their fate, Small at once confessed his guilt, asked forgiveness, and addressed the crew, warning them against being seduced, as he had been, to commit such a crime.

Spencer asked a respite of ten minutes, which was extended to near an hour. He acknowledged his guilt and the justice of his punishment; said he did not wish to write to his father or mother, that he would rather meet death there than be exposed to the infamy of a trial on shore. He earnestly implored Small's forgiveness for having seduced him into the plot, which after much difficulty he obtained.

Every thing being ready, the crew all present, and the officers fully armed, the three were hanged at 1 o'clock on the 30th of November. In about an hour they were cut down, and their bodies committed to the deep. Capt. McKenzie reading the burial service. Immediately after the execution, all hands were called to *cheer ship*, and three hearty cheers were given for the American flag, after which the usual duties of the vessel were resumed.

Four others were kept in irons till the arrival of the ship, when they and nine others were sent on board the North Carolina to await their trial.

The Somers touched at St. Thomas on the 3d, and arrived at New York on the 14th. She is a new vessel and the fastest sailer in the Navy.

Capt. McKenzie immediately applied for a Court of Inquiry, which has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, and consists of Commodores Stewart, Jones, and Dallas, and Ogden Hoffman Judge Advocate.

It is almost certain that the plot was formed in New York. The enlistment of Small and Cromwell after Spencer was assigned to the Somers, the plan of a confederate at the Isle of Pines, and a report raised in New York and Albany, some few weeks ago, that the Somers had foundered at sea, all contribute to that belief.

It is said that Spencer confessed, that he had heretofore intended to excite a mutiny on board the John Adams and Potomac frigates, for the purpose of turning pirate. He was sent home from the John Adams for bad conduct, on his pledge that he would resign, rather than be tried. But instead of resigning, his influential connections procured him a place on the Somers. He was a most reckless, dissipated youth at Union College, from which he was expelled; he runaway from home and was about to go on a whaling voyage from Nantucket, when his father found out where he was and sent him the commission in the Navy. He would have been 19 years of age next month.

There is of course much discussion in the papers as to the propriety of the summary execution at sea. Nearly all concur in awarding great praise to Capt. McKenzie for his firmness in doing what must have been a great trial to his feelings. But a few contend that though the prisoners undoubtedly deserved death, yet that they ought to have been brought to St. Thomas or to New York, and regularly tried.—The whole matter depends upon the fact whether the conduct of the crew was such as to lead the officers to apprehend that a rescue was meditated. In that event, as it was not certainly known how many had been tampered with, the immediate execution became a matter of self-preservation, and Capt. McKenzie will not only escape censure, but deserve the public thanks. This can only be satisfactorily determined by the evidence before the Court of Inquiry.

Immediately on the receipt of the despatches at Washington, the Madisonian contained an account, signed "S," evidently written by some one who had access to the documents, and stated by the paper to be from such a source as to induce the Editor to put it in type without reading it. The inference was that it was written by Spencer's father; though that is denied. It made out a bad case against Capt. McKenzie. But the force of the whole statement was destroyed by an attempt to make the mutiny "*all a joke*."

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 20th, after passing 27 acts and sundry resolutions, among which was one nominating Mr Calhoun for the Presidency.

At the late County Court of New Hanover, fourteen Pilots were tried for tarring and feathering their fellow-pilot Bowen. They were all convicted, four sentenced to pay $50 each, and the others to pay $25 each. The costs of the frolic will be about $1,000. Rather dear fun.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.—The Raleigh Register contains the latest official Statements of the condition of our several Banks. They occupy nearly three columns in the Register, but by a little condensation we have brought them into a smaller space, without in the slightest degree detracting from their particularity:—

General Statement of the Bank of the State of N. Carolina, November 26, 1842.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes discounted,	$1,817,373 02	
Bills of Exchange,	247,472 28	
		2,064,845 30
Real Estate,		52,584 57
Pension Office,		14,149 28
Due from Banks—		
In New York,	10,412 56	
Baltimore,	353 56	
Petersburg,	2 173 73	
Norfolk,	2,562 97	
Philadelphia,	347 52	
Charleston,	5,581 29	
Bank of Cape Fear,	3,341 62	
Do. at Washington,	3,162 25	
		27,937 50
Notes of Virginia Banks,	4,781 00	
" S. C. Banks,	220 00	
" Bank Cape Fear,	13,703 00	
" Merchant's Bank Newbern,	520 00	
		19 224 00
Treasury U. S. Notes,		2,150 00
Specie,		517,190 45
Vouchers unadjusted,		635 69
		$2.698.716 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,		$1,500.000 00
Treas'r U. S. for P. O. Department,		21 25
Pension Office,		24 438 80
Treasurer of North Carolina,		48,423 63
Due to Banks—		
In New York,	4,800 96	
Philadelphia,	710 21	
Washington,	67 52	
Boston,	63 13	
Norfolk,	324 43	
Bank Cape Fear, Fayetteville,	7,344 40	
Agency Bank U. S., Fayetteville,	162 75	
		13 473 40
Notes in Circulation,		675 038 00
Dividends unpaid,		1.446 25
Deposites by Individuals,		197,030 82
Bills and Checks *in transitu*,		578 10
Reserved Profits,	237,780 06	
Contingent Fund,	486 48	
		238.266 54
		$2,698 716 79
Of the debt, there is due by Directors,		$64 461 13
By Stockholders not Directors,		33,065 12
		$98.526 25

From the above Statement it appears, that the Liabilities (excluding Capital Stock and Profit and Loss and Contingent Fund,) amount to $960,450 25.

The Assets amount to $2,698,716 79.

State of the Bank of Cape Fear and Branches, December 5, 1842.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,		$1,500,000 00
Notes in Circulation,		723,693 00
Due Depositors,		147 195 00
Dividends unpaid,		1,783 00
Due to Banks in Virginia,	5,625 61	
" Bank of State and branch,	19 284 49	
		24,910 10
Contingent Fund,	68 000 00	
Profit and Loss,	39.157 00	
		107 157 00
		2 504.738 10

ASSETS.

Specie on hand,		$333,028 00
Deposites—		
In Banks in N. York,	$22,105 96	
Bank of No Am., Philadelphia,	11.411 93	
Bank U. S., do,	18 448 86	
Bank of Pa., do,	7,339 88	
Boston,	4.686 95	
Virginia,	687 71	
Washington City,	1 358 55	
Baltimore,	3.038 61	
Charleston,	4.412 19	
Mobile,	1,000 00	
Cheraw,	556 44	
		75 047 08
Foreign Exchange,		105.207 80
Notes of Foreign Banks on hand,		108,309 00
Due by Bank of State and Branches,	32,058 33	
" Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	14.530 03	
		46.588 36
Notes of N. Carolina Banks on hand,		72 173 00
Real Estate,		62,605 00
Debt.— Bills and Notes discounted,	1,653,361 00	
" Bills of Exchange in suit,	39.857 00	
		1,693.218 00
Funds *in transitu*,		8 561 86
		2 504.738 10
Of the debt above, there is due by Directors,		$171.909 55
Stockholders not Directors,		147.516 83
		$319.426 38

From the above Statement, it appears that the Liabilities of the Bank, exclusive of Capital Stock due to Stockholders, and Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss, amount to $897.581 10.

The Assets, to meet these liabilities, in the first place, amount, (excluding the sum in U. States Bank, which will in part be lost,) to $2,178,949 36.

State of Merchant's Bank of Newbern, November 30, 1842.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,		$225.000 00
Notes in Circulation,		97.290 00
Deposites,		35,059 36
Profit and Loss, 6 mo. net,	7,146 69	
General Profit and Loss, (surplus,)	2,317 68	
		9,464 37
Dividends unpaid,		375 50
Due Bank of Cape Fear,		16,700 20
		$383.889 43

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver,		46,562 01
Notes of Bank Cape Fear,	5 007 00	
" and Checks Bk of State	1,535 80	
		6 542 80
Real Estate,		6,368 90
Bills of Exchange 34,675. Do. protested 400,		35.075 00
Bills Receivable, 240,538 63. Ditto Suspended 27,638 91,		268,177 54
Due by Bank of State, Newbern,		9,000 00
" Bank Cape Fear, Washington,		1,108 49
" Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,		157 91
" Fulton Bank, New York,		10.896 78
		$383 889 43
Of the debt, there is due by Directors,		$18,055 00
By Stockholders not Directors,		10,325 00

The Liabilities, (except as before,) amount to $151,425 06.

The Assets to $383,889 43.

The Circulation of the Bank of the State is,	$675.038 00
Ditto Bank of Cape Fear,	723.693 00
Ditto Bank of Newbern,	97,290 00
	$1,496,021 00

Less than one and a half millions of dollars for the State of North Carolina! But even this amount, small as it is, should be reduced by the amounts of each others' Notes respectively held by the Banks, viz: $92,936, leaving the actual circulation but $1,403,083. By their charters our Banks are allowed to issue twice the amount of their capital, whereas they have not one-half of that amount in circulation. And their entire loans, including bills of exchange, amount to not quite $900,000 more than the amount of Capital.

This small extent of business and circulation is as deeply to be deplored by the Stockholders as by the public. But it is doubtless the result of a fixed and most laudable determination to keep the banks in a condition to avoid the slightest danger of another suspension. And this is a consideration which will go far to satisfy the public. It is better for the Banks, better for the State, and better for the people, that they should be kept in an unquestionably strong condition, even at the expense of making their notes scarce, than that their credit and very existence should be endangered by too much extension. All but the "hard money men" will agree that it is better to have a million and a half of bank notes in circulation, than to have none.

We hope that the period is not far distant, when the Banks may with safety resume a reasonable extent of business and circulation.

INSTRUCTIONS.—The resolutions introduced by Mr. Jones of Orange, are the very embodiment of Locofocoism. Should they pass, as they doubtless will, they will receive from our Senators that *contempt* to which the arrogance of a minority, attempting to dictate to a majority, is entitled.

The resolution in regard to Gen. Jackson's fine, goes beyond any thing that we have yet seen from the most sycophantic slave of party. It not only pronounces a sentence of injustice and tyranny upon a judicial act, in the propriety of which the whole world has concurred until within the last year or two, but it requires that the fine shall be refunded "without any proviso or qualification whatever."—Mr. Jones, (ignorant in all likelihood, of the facts of the case,) presumes to say, that Judge Hall was "unjust and tyrannical," and he modestly requires members of Congress to suppress any opinion of theirs. *He* pronounces sentence, and they shall not dare to question its correctness. They shall not say, that they are unwilling to impute injustice, tyranny, or want of patriotism to Judge Hall, though they *are* willing to refund the money to Gen. Jackson! Mr. Jones could not have placed himself in a more ridiculous position.

Resolutions are before the Virginia Legislature, to instruct their Whig Senators in Congress out of their seats. The Locofoco doctrine will make the Senate a less permanent body than the other House, and entirely defeat the intention of the Constitution.

AN ABOLITION GOVERNOR.—The new Locofoco Governor of Virginia, is shown, by extracts from his own Speeches in the Virginia Legislature of 1831-2, to be as thorough an Abolitionist as Tappan or any other of the Northern Fanatics.

Messrs. Allen and Sevier have been re-elected to the Senate from Ohio and Alabama.

HARD MONEY.—The lower House of the Missouri Legislature, on the first day of its meeting, adopted a resolution in favor of an exclusive hard money currency, and exclusion of all banks.

Mr CLAY has been received with the highest honors at all the towns at which the boat touched on his trip from Louisville to Natchez. Both political parties united in these demonstrations of respect. We have the details of his reception at Shippingport, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Natchez. At the latter city he remained several days, and as an evidence of the feeling his presence produced, we copy the following paragraph from the Natchez Free Trader, *a Locofoco paper:*—

"He will remain in town for two or three days, during which time the Committee of Arrangements will tender him a dinner and ball, both of which, we believe, it is expected he will accept. At the former it is desired he should make a speech; and so far as the democrats are concerned, they would be pleased to hear him speak out in his usual frank and candid manner, his sentiments. He is the head and leader of the Whig party, and as such, they would be glad to hear him express himself as to the doctrines of his party upon the great questions which now divide us. *For his genius, eloquence and statesmanship—for the essential service which he rendered his country in the councils of the nation during the last war, and for his undoubted patriotism, we admire him and do him honor, but we would by no means have him bridle his tongue on account of it,*—and we are sure we speak the sentiments of ninety-nine hundredths of our friends, when we say they would be glad to hear him frankly and candidly upon the measures advocated by the party, of which he is the honored and renowned head."

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 19th, a number of Reports, memorials, &c. were presented.

Mr. Linn presented a bill to provide for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Berrien announced the death of Mr. Habersham, Representative from Georgia, when the usual resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Senate was engaged on a number of private bills; a debate on a resolution of Mr. Benton, calling for information in relation to the Quintuple Treaty; and an Executive Session.

On Wednesday, a number of unimportant bills, memorials, &c. were acted on.

On Thursday, a resolution of Mr. Benton, inquiring of the President whether any proposition was made, in the late negotiation with England, relative to an assumption of the State Debts, came up. Mr. Archer assured Mr. B. that he was authorized to say that no allusion of the kind had ever been made. Mr. B. saying he would like to have it from the President himself, the resolution was adopted, 26 to 12.

A long debate arose on the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine.

On Friday, the General Appropriation Bill was taken up, passed, and is actually a law.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Gamble feelingly announced the death of Mr. Habersham, when the House adopted resolutions of respect for his memory, and adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gwin offered a resolution calling for the particulars of the Mutiny on board the Somers. Mr. Andrews objected. Mr. Wise remarked that a Court of Inquiry was immediately to be called on the subject, and that the particulars would transpire in a few days. The House refused to suspend the rules, by a decided majority.

The House took up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. And a debate arose, in which Messrs. Barnard and Winthrop opposed the repeal, and Messrs. Everett and Payne advocated it.

On Wednesday, nearly the whole day was devoted to debate on the Bankrupt Bill.

On Thursday, the General Appropriation bill was again taken up, debated, amended, and finally passed and sent to the Senate.

On Friday, the House went through the entire calendar of private bills, passing 146 of them.

Both Houses adjourned over from Friday to Tuesday, taking a holiday to which they had well entitled themselves, by an unparalleled despatch of business.

Hon. William A. Graham.—This favorite son of the Old North, has been superseded in the Senate of the United States, but it has only endeared him the more to those, whose good opinion he is proud to merit. His talents, his integrity of character, his faithful public services, all eminently fit him for the station conferred upon him by the Legislature of 1840. A ripe scholar, a vigorous and effective Speaker, a well-read and accomplished Statesman, and a sound Politician, he adds dignity to the position he occupies, but can gather little from it—

Others may hail the rising Sun,
We bow to him, whose course is run.

Raleigh Register.

Nullification.—The House of Representatives of the New Hampshire Legislature resolved, on Wednesday last, that they would not district the State for the choice of members of Congress, as required by law.

Beware of Counterfeits.—We were shown, yesterday, a counterfeit *one dollar note* on the Branch of the Bank of the State, at Columbia. The engraving is miserably executed, and could scarcely deceive any person acquainted with the genuine notes.

The signatures of D. J. McCord, President, and R. H. Goodwyn, Cashier, are not written, but engraved. It is said a great number of these counterfeits are in circulation in the upper part of the State.

Columbia Chronicle, 21st inst.

It is a remarkable circumstance that of a committee of the House of Representatives, (to revise the Rules of the House,) consisting of *nine* members, appointed at the first Session of the present Congress, *five* already sleep in the tomb, viz. Lewis Williams, Linn Banks, Joseph Lawrence, James W. Williams, and R. W. Habersham. Such a fatality is certainly of rare occurrence.

National Intelligencer.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Anthony, Rev. JAMES STACY to Miss E. FRANCES HALL, daughter of Mr. Jno. H. Hall, Merchant, of Fayetteville.

In Anson county, on the 22d inst., by the Rev'd Samuel Capers, Mr. WM. SPENCER to Miss N. JANE CURTIS, all of Anson.

In New York on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Peck, Mr JAMES BOGLE, of North Carolina, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of George W. Riggs, Esq. of Baltimore, Md.

At Rosedale, Fayette county, Tenn., on the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Litton, GEO. W. DAVIS, Attorney at Law of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of Gen. Thomas G. Polk, formerly of Salisbury.

DIED,

Suddenly, on the 17th inst., at the residence of his father, 12 miles from town, JAMES, only son of Mr. Charles Montague, aged 3 years and 4 months.

In the jail of this county, on the 21st instant, BENJAMIN D. KEELYN.

In Richmond county, on the 11th instant, after a lingering illness of several months of consumption, Miss MARIA JANE POWELL, in the 17th or 18th year of her age, daughter of Mrs. M. Powell. She has left a large circle of friends to mourn for one who was kind, pious and true.—[*Com.*

Very suddenly, in Salisbury, on the 10th instant, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON, aged about 23 years. Also, in the same place, on the 11th inst., Mr. GEO. M. MYER, aged about 45 years.

In Rowan county, on the 14th inst., Mrs ANNA McCONNAUGHEY, wife of Geo. McConnaughey, Esq., and daughter of the late Noah Partee. Also, in the same county, on the 25th ult., Mr. JOSEPH SAWYER, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased was a soldier of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Eutaw Springs.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 28.

There is no change in our Prices Current, and in consequence of the Holidays but little doing. No sale to test the effect of the Foreign News on cotton.

PORK.—The price paid here for dressed Pork is from $3 to $3 50 per 100 lbs. In Cincinnati, large quantities are sold at $1 62 to $1 91.

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 21.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Timber 3 00 a 4 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 75; Salt, coarse, 30 a 33, Rice 2 37 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—From 3 to 4000 bbls. turpentine have been sold within a few days at 2 dls., the rate of last sale. Tar sold on Monday at 90 cents, previously there were sales at 80.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A number of rafts of mill timber have lately been sold at 3½ and 4 dls. on a credit. We have not heard of a single sale lately of boards or scantling. R. O. hhd. staves have brought 7 and 7½ dls. Common shingles are selling at 1 dollar; first rate country at 1½.

Bacon.—Some new hams have been sold at 8½ cts. *Lard.*—7½ and 8 cts. are about the going prices.

Corn.—Several small up-country cargoes have brought 65 cts.—from wagons 70 is obtained.

Rice.—Limited transactions at 2½.

The cargo of T. I. Salt spoken of in last report brought 33 cents.

100 bbls. Irish Potatoes brought at auction yesterday 80 cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—December 20.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Cotton 5¼ a 6; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 6½.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 6¼, principally 4½ to 5½.

At New Orleans, sales of the week 30,709 bales, at 4½ to 8½, principally 5 to 5½; Sugar 3 to 5½; Molasses 10 to 15; Tobacco 2 to 5½; Flour 4 62 to 4 87; Bacon 3½ to 4½.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 17.—Schr. Roe from N. York. 18.—Schr. Palestine from New York. 19.—Schrs. Peruvian from Baltimore, Tioga from New York; brig Jas. McCobb from Martinique. 20.—Brigs Importer from Richmond, Me., Gen. Bolivar from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

December 17.—Brig Mississippi for Martinique; Schrs. Regulus for N. York, Amethyst for Havana. Br. schr. Champion for Nassau, N. P. 19.—Brig Hudson for Curracoa; Schr. Alaric for New York. 20.—Schrs. Empire for Guadaloupe, Henry Clay for Martinique.

☞ An Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Agent of the American Colonization Society, at the Methodist Church, this Evening, which the citizens generally are invited to attend.

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

At Private Sale and at Auction.

THE Subscriber has on Consignment a large and general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of every article of Gentlemen's wearing apparel: Overcoats of every kind and quality; Dress and Frock Coats, various colors; Pantaloons, Cassimere and Sattinet; Shirt Bosoms, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, &c. The above is opened in Store next to Mr. Joseph Baker, and will be sold extremely low for Cash. E. W. WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*

Dec'r 27. 34tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Boat Seawell in tow, with Goods for James Martine, Amos Kimball, B. Rose, E. W. Willkings, E. Fuller, D. McLaurin, John Huske & Son, Jas. C. Dobbin, E. J. Hale, Jas. Dodd, Cook & Co., C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, J. W. Sandford, J. W. Wooten, Z. Burroughs, W. L. Burroughs, H. H. Potter, J. Kirkpatrick, David Shaw, Mrs. E. McIntyre, D. O'Hanlon, Boon & Breece, John D. Starr, T. L. Hybart, W. Winslow, James Jenkins, J. E. Patterson, John Winslow, and others of this place; and for Salisbury Company, H. D. Denison, J. & R. Sloan, Jas. L. Cowan, J. Haughton, A. Smede, H. C. Jones, and others of the interior. And also the following Passengers:—Mrs. H. D. Denison, Miss Denison, Miss Mary Jane Denison, Miss Emma B. Denison, Thos. Sandford and Lady, Hamilton C. Jones, Warren Winslow, James C. Dobbin, W. L. Burroughs, James Jenkins, John W. Denison, J. R. Kemp, John Plunket, and Master H. A. Denison.

The River is in good boating order.

Haymount High School.

The Spring Session in this School will commence on Monday, the 2d of January.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL assortment of Garden Seeds, from D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth of 1842, for sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

December 29, 1842. 34-3w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY the 31 day of January next, in Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, I shall proceed to hire out the Negroes and rent the Lands belonging to the Estate of Henry Delamothe, dec'd. Terms made known on the day.

JNO. C. ATKINS, *Ex'r.*

December 20, 1842. 34td

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
GOODS & NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD at the Store of Giles S. McLean, on Friday the 6th day of January next, all his

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of an assorted selection, suitable for a Country Store.

Also, will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 23d day of January next, one large Road Wagon and Gear for six horses. Also,

21 NEGROES,

Consisting of a number of choice Fellows, Women and Children, and Boys from 8 to 10 years of age, levied on as the property of Giles S. McLean, to satisfy Executions in my hands for collection.

Terms Cash.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Sheriff.*

Lumberton, Robeson Co., Dec. 23, 1842. 34-3w

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

CAPITAL $25,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 11 for 1843,

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia Leesburg Lottery, Class A, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday January 14, 1843.

12 Drawn Numbers out of 66.

PRIZES.

$25,000! $10,000! $4,000! $3,000! $2,200! 10 prizes of $2,000, 10 of $500, 10 of $300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets				$110 00
Ditto	do	22 Half	do	55 00
Ditto	do	22 Quarter	do	27 50

40,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 21st of January, 1843.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$40,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,255, 2,200, 2,000, 1,900, 1,800, 1,700, 1,600, 10 prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 15 of 200, 400 of 150, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$120 00
Ditto	do	26 Half	do	60 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter	do	30 00

30,000! 23 prizes of $2,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. ONE for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 28th of Jan'y, 1843.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,195, 25 prizes of $2,000, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

December 23, 1842. 34-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Camden and Gadsden Stage.

H

DAVID SHAW

Steamer Cotton Plant, a
LY OF GOODS, of which
owing items are a part, viz:

Soft shell Almonds; Palm Nuts and Filberts; new crop Bunch Raisins, large in whole and half boxes; fresh Currants; Citron, Cassia and Nutmegs; Crackers and Cheese; Scotch Herrings; superior Spanish Cigars; Mace and Cloves; Pepper and Allspice; Hair Powder and Camphor; Seidlitz Powders; Rose and Cologne Water; Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon; British, Bear, and Antique Oil; Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc.

Also, on hand, a large collection of handsome TOYS, &c.

N. B. His CANDIES are all manufactured by himself, and warranted pure. Sold at 28 cents per lb. by the 100 lbs., retail price, 50 cents per lb.

November 20, 1842. 30-6w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine OLD MADEIRA WINE.

Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 8tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants of this Town, and the public generally, that he will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company, either at wholesale or retail, at prices corresponding with the low rates of Cotton, and the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

28-tf

FRESH
Drugs, Medicines, &c.,
At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aqua fortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammoniac Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniac; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking; Mercury and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoine; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Broadstone; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cicuta pills; Camomile Flors; Camelia pulv; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Cyclocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Cale. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emery; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, calcined; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartrate Soda and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Soap; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Also, Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Wolfgarientum; Cephalick Snuff; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, and feels confident that they will be found to be as represented, or no sale. Physicians' orders will be carefully attended to, and Medicines designed to be satisfactory, and every attention paid to the performance of the custom of those who may favor him with their patronage at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ DR. JAMES T. GILLIAM has removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 12, 1842. 28tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE.

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

TAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Wm. E. Mayhew, Wm. H. Beatty, William C. Shaw, James I. Corner, John Dushane, Directors. Charles R. Pearce, Thos. R. Matthews, G. W. Richardson, John Hopkins,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that the Steamer Cotton Plant is now in fine order, with enlarged Cabin, new bedding, a well qualified Commander, and every comfort usual on the finest Packet Boats, and that she will resume her customary weekly trips between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Hereafter, passage money will not be booked, but will be due and payable before the passenger leaves the boat. The large amount due me for passage, which it is impossible to collect, and my own great necessities renders this rule imperative.

PROPRIETOR OF THE COTTON PLANT.

November 22, 1842. 29tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3m

NEW SEMINARY.

ELLIOTT GREEN, ASHEBOROUGH, N. C.

Mrs. Dr. B. H. WHITNEY, (late of Troy, New York,) Principal.

THIS INSTITUTE, for the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of Young Ladies, will be open for the reception of Scholars the first Monday in January.

The location, in point of health and morality, is not to be surpassed in the South.

It is to be hoped that those only will seek admission to this Institute who desire improvement, and are willing to make systematic efforts to obtain it.

Unhappily the intellectual education of Females at the present day is not what it should be, nor what it might be. A great number of Young Ladies rather think themselves fascinating than scientific. It is too true a large class are taught less to think than to shine. If they glitter, it matters little whether it be the glitter of gilding or of gold.

In this Institute, it will be the constant aim of the Principal to call forth the powers of mind committed to her charge, and to direct them to the investigation of truth.

Her Pupils will be taught to think, to reason, to feel, and that energetic effort and continued application are the only means by which the dormant intellect can be quickened, and the most contracted mind made to expand.

CONDITIONS OF ADMITTANCE.

	Per Quarter.		Per Quarter.
For the Introductory Class of a Metaphysical Course,	$4 00	Instruction on the Piano,	10 00
Junior Class,	6 00	Use of Instrument,	
Senior "	8 00	Vocal Music, gratis.	
French and Italian,	7 50	Instruction on the Guitar,	8 50
Drawing and Painting,	7 50	Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
		Calesthenics,	3 00

TEXT BOOKS.—Porter's Analysis or Rhetorical Reader, Newman's Rhetoric, Legal Classics, Hedge's Logic, Kame's Elements of Criticism or Alison on Taste, Ware's Elocution.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES.—Mrs. Willard's Republic, Willard's Universal History, Roman Antiquities.

GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.—Willard's Geography for Beginners, Willard's Ancient Geography and Outline Maps.

MUSIC.—Stoddard's and Worcester's Piano Forte, Chaloner's Instruction Books, the Southern Songster, New York and Boston Glee Books.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, Comstock's Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Burritt's Celestial Geography, Matthews' Geology.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE.—Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, Wayland's Moral Science, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Vattell's Law of Nature and Nations, Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.

Terms for Board, $6 50 per month.

Young Ladies, placed under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, are required to furnish their own Bedding, Napkins, and Silver Spoons.

Young Ladies will not be permitted to leave the Boarding House, unless attended by some one in charge. Mrs. Whitney wishes the dress of her Pupils during School hours, to consist of some unexpensive material, made in plain style. Parents and Guardians are requested not to leave with their Daughters or Wards the control of money.

No deduction made for absence after commencing the Term, which continues twenty-two weeks.

Asheborough, November 30, 1842. 31-4w

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE.
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

LAND SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the House on McLennan's Creek, now Known as the McLeod Land, is postponed until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

October 28, 1842. 26tf

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Joseph P. Smith and others *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Joseph P. Smith and others, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Joseph P. Smith and others, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

George W. Little, Assignee, *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of George W. Little, Assignee, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said George W. Little, Assignee, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

John D. Toomer *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of John D. Toomer, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John D. Toomer, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

A TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and who can produce satisfactory testimony of his acquirements and moral character, can get the charge of Wadesborough Male Academy for the next twelve months, commencing on the 1st Monday in January next. Apply personally, or by letter to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

November 14, 1842. 29-6w

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 21 1841. 60-tf.

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Erasmus Lowe *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Erasmus Lowe, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Erasmus Lowe, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Joseph White *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Joseph White, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be heard pro confesso as to them, and an Order passed for the Dower to be laid off.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in October A. D. 1842.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6wpd

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6 1842. 31tf

S. S. HORNOR, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY requests those requiring his services to give him an early call, as his stay here will necessarily be limited.

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Summer Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842 23tf

ENTERTAINMENT

LOOK AT THIS! — My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 7tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks of the Patent Organs of superior tone and construction, received and information given by

JAMES WARTINE.

N. B. Those wishing to get their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, may be exchanged for another.

Fayetteville, 59tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, 27tf 1841. 47tf

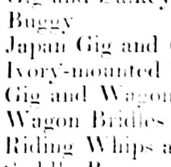
Swain's Justice,

PETTAL'S Edition, for the use of Justices of the Peace and other Public Officers in North Carolina, in addition to a summary of the Statute Law, and the most approved FORMS [illegible]

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOGDON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES.

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store for sale at a reduced price.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

[illegible] only by
MICHAEL McGARY.

July [illegible] 10tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Malcom Shaw *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin at the suit of Malcom Shaw, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842 and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

William P. Kendall *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of William P. Kendall, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842 and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Nelson P. Liles *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Nelson P. Liles, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October A. D. 1842 and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Nelson P. Liles *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Nelson P. Liles, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842 and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

William P. Gould *vs.* Thomas Waddill, Jr., Ex'r, Vincent Parsons, Ex'r, Charlotte D. Parsons, Ex'x, of James H. Martin, dec'd; Daniel Gould Sen., Daniel Gould Jr., John M. Gould.

PETITION FOR LEGACY.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Gould Jr. and John M. Gould, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and the 67th year of American Independence

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caraccas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Camewood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 5000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Cottinges, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpaca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challies, Bombazines, (fast colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicos, Red Take, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Epworth's 360 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemmer's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Bit and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent Iron Levels, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Iron Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Pigeon's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-3m

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blanks books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Caps) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand promised to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

November 8, 1842.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 1, 1842.